

The \$100 Bonds of Argentine 5s

DUE 1945

Payable, principal and interest, in New York City, are selling many points below the \$1,000 bonds of the same issue, thus presenting an opportunity to both the large and small investor to secure this high-grade investment upon exceptionally favorable terms.

We consider these bonds among the most attractive of all foreign government issues. At present prices they yield about 9% compared to a pre-war yield of only 5½%.

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FIND VALUES SHRINK IN FRENCH MARKET

Investors Hit by Economic Crisis, Which Is Reflected in Financial Circles.

U. S. NEWS IS HELPFUL

Paul Doumer's Denial of New Six Billion Frane Issue Gives Some Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 27.

France's economic crisis is being seriously reflected in financial circles here, according to leading French writers. They estimate that an investor who started with 1,000,000 francs' worth of securities of almost any description last spring found his investment reduced to 700,000 francs before the end of winter, and considerably lower than this last amount before the end of March.

This is asserted here, is not due to overproduction, but, instead, to falling prices of raw materials and prevailing high prices, which are likely to continue as long as the nation must respond to the Government's call for greater financial assistance.

Some relief is being felt following the definite stand taken by Paul Doumer, Finance Minister, last week, when he called attention to the folly of introducing the index of the Dow Jones daily denying reports on the House that the State was considering new issues to the amount of \$6,000,000,000 francs.

Lack of business was especially noticeable last week when Bourse quotations were heavy as a result of the uncertainty of the outcome of the Upper Senate election.

Reports from Washington that the Harding Administration was favorably disposed toward France resulted, however, in stabilizing several important issues, a condition in which the improved status of the Bank of France undoubtedly helped. The discount rate of the Bank of France remained at 6 per cent. However, a loan of \$100,000,000 was offered at 4 per cent, with an additional 1 per cent for month end loans.

Significant of this prevalence of private capital was the showing of the Credit Commercial that its net profits last year amounted to 12,350,000 francs, which warranted a dividend of 8 per cent on an increased capital of 120,000,000 francs.

One of the biggest coal and ore esenconcern, has established its own private bank at Bochum with a large capital stock. The Deutsche Bank has established a branch office at Amsterdam.

GERMAN COMPANIES SHOW BIG PROFITS

Dividends Range From 8 to 30 Per Cent., With Many Bonuses Added.

BANKS ALL PROSPERING

General Conditions Satisfactory and Capital Increases Are Noted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 27.

Among the firms declaring dividends are the Rheinische Versicherungsbank, with 12 per cent, and the Rheinische Feuerversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft, also with 12 per cent.

The Theodore Goldschmidt Aktiengesellschaft Chemical Works, at Essen, the leading manufacturer of liquid coal, increased its capital to 19,000,000 marks and declared a 29 per cent dividend. The Varzinger Papierfabrik, a property of the Braunsfeld family, declared a dividend of 25 per cent, and the Pfeiffer, a 20 per cent. The Porzellanfabrik of the Rosenthal Company, at Kahlia, a 30 per cent. dividend and a 20 per cent bonus; the Portland Cement Fabrik, at Hanover, 20 per cent dividend; the George A. Dassmann Cigarette Works, at Dresden, 25 per cent; the C. Heckmann Aktien Fabrik of Duisburg, a 26 per cent. dividend and a 20 per cent bonus; the Jute Spinnerei und Weberei, at Bremen, 25 per cent dividend, and the Baverische Rumpwerke of Augsburg, a 10 per cent. dividend.

The annual report of the National Bank of Deutschland, announced a 500,000 mark net profit, against 22,000,000 marks last year, and declares a dividend of 10 per cent, against 7 last year.

The Braunschweigische Bank und Kreditanstalt of Brunswick declared a 10 per cent. dividend, against 7 last year, and the Bayerische Notebank of Munich, a 10 per cent. dividend. All three banks report that general conditions are satisfactory.

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GERMANS SLICE U.S. AND BRITISH TRADE

Their Aim Is to Undersell Us in Markets of Latin and South America.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 27.

Germany has made a startling commercial and industrial expansion of the world, official Government reports from consular agents and diplomatic representatives show.

The keen German competition already menacing the foreign trade of several countries, including the United States, despite the fact that this nation still is technically at war with Germany.

The reports indicate that Germany has determined upon a commercial policy that will be directed particularly at the foreign trade of Great Britain and the United States, apparently believing that two nations will be her main competitors. It seems that her primary trade policy at present is to undersell the United States in Latin and South America, and Great Britain in India and Asia.

Large German industries which formerly were on a competing basis have joined in a truly remarkable combination of foreign trade and are working directly through the German Foreign Office. All exporters have joined an association to work in cooperation with the amalgamations of the basic industries.

According to the reports, large sums of German salesmen have gone out into the world's markets and are underbidding competitors, in addition to promising long term credits and better goods.

German underselling is said to have taken away already the tool and machinery trade of Holland, which was once the chief American market. Already the American electrical business in Chile is said to have been affected, as well as the general export business in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and other South American countries.

Officials here estimate that so far the net result of Germany's comeback has been to cut down the American market, and that progressive increases have been shown during the first months of this year.

The great advantage obtained by the Germans is due to extremely low production costs and the low exchange rate of the German mark, compared with virtually all other money. These factors have enabled them much lower than those of the Allies or the United States. It is said that even if exchange were normal the situation in Germany to-day is such that production costs are so much lower than elsewhere the Germans still could undersell competitors.

The new German trusts are said to be much larger than before the war, and if trade continues to develop well, big gigantic commercial institutions.

The biggest of these, according to the reports, are the potash, drugs, dye, chemical, electrical iron, steel machine and mining industries.

Industrial rivalries are said to have been submerged in the common campaign to obtain trade for Germany.

German quotations on certain steel products, cotton goods, enamel ware, glassware, paper and other commodities are believed to be lower than American or British prices.

Americans are being underbid in practically every line of goods that Spain imports, and in many lines in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. In Holland and the Scandinavian countries the Germans are said to be underselling almost every other nation.

In addition reports indicate that the Germans are attempting to negotiate a "preferred nation" treaty with China as a means of gaining a commercial foothold there. Unofficial reports are that a similar agreement is being sought with Japan.

GAYNOR GETS BARGE POST.

John S. Gaynor, Republican leader of the Fourth Assembly District, Brooklyn, has been appointed Commissioner of Terminals of the State Barge Canal. The position pays \$5,000 a year. Mr. Gaynor was formerly an Alderman and was defeated for County Clerk in 1919.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York will deliver at its trust department, 140 Broadway, in exchange for the outstanding bonds of the Hick-Patterson Trust Company, the sum of \$100,000,000, due April 1, to stockholders of record March 15, 1921.

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SALES OF AUTOMOBILES

80,000

Automobiles Disposed Of in Month.

384,554,941 OF FORD ASSETS, SAYS REPORT

LARGER SALES PULL FORD CO. OUT OF HOLE

All Stock of Motor Co. Is Held

80,000 Automobiles Disposed Of in Month.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Detroit, March 27.—Increased sales

in the last month have placed the Ford Motor Car Company, filed with the Secretary of State, gives the following figures as of December 31, 1920:

Authorized capital, \$100,000,000; capital stock subscribed, common, \$17,284,309; preferred, none; capital stock paid in, \$17,284,309; paid-in capital in property, \$17,284,309; total assets, \$17,284,309; total liabilities, \$17,284,309; net assets, \$17,284,309.

It is understood that when \$35,000,000 in Federal taxes and outstanding loans become due on May 1 the company will be in a position to meet fully the demands with cash now on hand. The recent short extension of credits granted by New York and Detroit banks to the Ford company are said to be the last credit extensions the company will ask for some time.

Overhead expense has been greatly reduced by more efficient labor and the cutting down of non-productive help.

Sales of Ford cars this month are expected to total \$14,250,000, up from \$12,260,000 in January.

A substantial profit is accruing, more than enough to meet the outstanding notes when they come due, according to this Ford official.

SALES OF SECURITIES IN THE NEW YORK CURB MARKET

WEEK ENDED MARCH 26, 1921.

INDUSTRIALS

Net Sales High Low Last Chg.

1000 Acme Coal, 15 15 9 9

1000 Amex Exp'd, 15 15 9 9

500 Aluminum, 15 15 9 9

600 Atlantic Corp., 15 15 9 9

1000 Atlantic Div., 15 15 9 9

2000 Atlas Gold, 15 15 9 9

2000 Arizona Div., 15 15 9 9

2000 Auto Eng'g, 15 15 9 9